

... was stated in the bottle itself, and their of a name often makes a thing succeed. - ness for their ignorance, as did our bless- them in former years, and sixty-five ation of revolution? He saw around him, a

suffer me, before I close, to make a few remarks to a certain class of persons who give us their wishes in this cause, but who do not feel at liberty to join with us by signing the temperance pledge.—This class is composed of men of respectability, and, I may say, of piety, whose feelings we would be the very last to hurt, and whose influence and co-operation we need. While we respect their feelings, therefore, we are desirous to call their attention to some considerations which, in our estimation, have no little influence in settling the question.

The reasoning of these brethren is this :—“ We have no need of entering into the engagement contemplated—we are temperate men—we abstain from christian principles, and from conscientious conviction—and we do not like to bind ourselves by signing our names to any thing that our consciences, and our duty to God, voluntarily lay us under an imperative obligation to do without it.” Now, with respect to this argument, we have several remarks to make.

1st. The temperance pledge imposes no obligations of which this reasoning does not allow. There is no new obligation formed, and consequently no violence is done to conscience. If a man be temperate on principle, he is the very one who can best afford to give his name to the pledge—for it only gives a form to an obligation already felt—to a purpose already formed.

2d. The man of principle derives himself great advantage in signing this pledge. The solemnity given by the signature, to a duty already acknowledged, greatly strengthens his purpose. It gives prominence and importance to the subject, and keeps watchfulness always alive. We can very easily conceive a case—nay, the case has actually occurred, of a good man's being in circumstances of temptation, when his convictions of abstract duty may not, for the time, be clear, and he may reason, “ I do not violate any pledge. I transgress no engagements: I may take a little.” And in this way he may commence a sad departure from the path of sobriety and duty. But if he has signed a pledge, he has a barrier to overlap before in any temptation, he can go astray. And although this is no infallible ground of safety, still it wonderfully strengthens a man's position. Every observer of society knows that solemn engagements hold to the path of duty, where mere convictions alone will not.

Another advantage the man who signs the pledge will derive, will be a quickened interest in the advance of temperance. A man may deplore the evils of intemperance, he may pray and long for the removal of the giant monster, but the whole history of the temperance reform shows, that, with both these, he will effect little. It is a fact which every one knows, who has looked at the subject, that little or nothing was ever accomplished until the work of reform began in the way of signing the pledge. The signature proved like the enrolment in a military corps, where the connection formed, and unity of interest constituted, proved almost a talisman in exciting to suitable actions.—Let every member of a temperance society look back and make the calculation, and he will be astonished to find how much in the way of quickening interest, deep anxiety, liberal devising and prompt action, is attributed to the simple circumstance of his joining a temperance association.

3d. The benefits resulting to others should induce every good man to give his name to the pledge. We will suppose that a father has all the benefit of strong conviction, and the aid of gracious influence to finish his course immaculate, as respects the sin of intemperance; yet what security has he concerning his sons, in all the giddiness and self-sufficiency of youth, not rushing into the arms of temptation? He has none. But let that parent take to his aid the written pledge, and let him encourage his sons to follow his example, and his security is great; his hope may well be strong, that they will be a comfort to him. Yes, if Parents will only act their part in this cause, the whole rising generation will come under its power. I once heard of a little boy who, when far from home, was urged by travelling friends to drink at the public houses; but he refused, and persisted in the refusal, giving as his reason, that his father was a member of the temperance society. And if all parents will bind themselves as that parent did, their children will feel it—the community will feel it—heaven will feel it—and heaven will feel it. And could the young, the hope of the country, be thus brought under its influence, we might leave the world, feeling that our invaluable civil and religious privileges would be handed down to the latest generation.

It is a fact that no man, however temperate he may be, receives no credit for his abstinence except as connected with temperance association. We freely acknowledge, that this is very unfair. Yet it is a fact, that those who are unwilling to sign a pledge, are claimed by the drunkard as being on his side. Now, in the calculation of social influence, every man has some who look to him, some with whom his name has great power—and he should not do it for his own sake, still by signing a pledge, he carries the benefit of rigid abstinence into the midst of others. The truth is, that thus from his public life, an influence goes out which is constant and silently working and scattering benefits, when, and where he little thinks of, and may never know. The inquiry is common, when calling on me to subscribe, where is Mr. ———'s name and Mr. ———'s name? and it is precisely so in all public concerns : the influence

for the ignorance, as did our blessed Master for his murderers. And then we survey that dark cloud of impotence fraught with destruction, which so lately enveloped the earth, fast falling away, and dissipating before the beams of truth!—when we see the bright glow of promised reform already spanning all the world, shall we not renewedly and solemnly pledge ourselves before heaven, which has so signally smiled upon our cause, that we will NEVER REDEEM, NOR FALTER IN THIS GREAT MORAL WORK, UNTIL ITS FINAL CONSUMMATION?

VARIOUS MATTERS.

Amalgamation.—Horatio Merchant, a Jackson Justice of the Peace, in this city, having married an Irish girl to a negro, has so far made himself the subject of public remark, as to deem it necessary to come out publicly with a notice, stating that his life has been threatened by a mob! We understand that he was seized by a number of these lawless gen-try, who blackened his face in token of their displeasure. He disclaims having known that the female was a white person.—*Albany Dai. Adv.*

Mr. Mills, the aeronaut, is in N. York, and is about making an ascension in the **ironical balloon** lately invented by him. He is making experiments with wings and snails attached to balloons, and hopes to accomplish the desideratum of guiding these aerial cars by these means, though the attempt to do so, failed so completely at Paris.

The Indian chief named Mack Coone's Wampouga, accompanied by his wife, sister and interpreter and three Chippeway warriors, arrived at Liverpool in the Napoleon, on their way to London.

Distressing Deaths by Poison.—A most melancholy circumstance occurred in N. York a day or two since. On the last day of December, a member of the family of Eber Wheaton, Esq., placed some mango pickles in a yellow earthen jar, which was glazed on the inside with a preparation of lead; the acid of the vinegar acted on the lead in the glazing, dissolved some of it, and thus produced a very powerful poison, (acetate of lead, commonly called sugar of lead,) which was dissolved in the vinegar.

Nearly all the family of Mr. W. partook of the pickles, and especially his eldest daughter (19 years of age,) a niece of his, and his 3 youngest children. On the 9th of January, his youngest child, (a daughter) was attacked with inflammation of the bowels, and died on the 14th in great agony, but without any one suspecting the cause of her death. During this interval of 5 days, his next eldest child, (a boy, of seven years of age,) was attacked with similar symptoms, as was also the next-eldest daughter; the boy, after suffering dreadfully, died 5 days after he was first attacked, but the daughter is still lying. The direful effects of the deleterious substance of which they had partaken did not end here; for on the night that the youngest child died, the eldest daughter was also attacked, together with a young lady her cousin. Still the cause of the sickness was not suspected. On the 19th, Judge Wheaton himself ate some of the pickles, and on the following day was attacked the same as the rest of his family had been. On the 21st, the physician who attended them stated as his belief that they must have been poisoned by metallic salts; the pickles were tested, and the result confirmed his suspicions. The proper remedies were then resorted to, and the remaining sufferers are now, we are happy to say, considered convalescent.

BALTIMORE, Feb. 2.

We learn from Capt. Smith, at this point on Saturday from Montevideo, that a diabolical attempt had been made, in the first week of December, to blow up the U. S. schooner Enterprise, then lying in the harbor of Montevideo. It appears that a mulatto seaman belonging to the schooner, from some motive of malice or revenge, had contrived to deposit in the powder-magazine coils of fire wrapped up in linen. They were, however, discovered and removed before any mischief was done, and the design of destroying vessel and crew frustrated. The investigation which immediately succeeded the discovery, showed that the crew of the Enterprise had all been at their proper stations except the mulatto in question, who was found in the boat alongside, where it was evident he had gone to be out of the reach of danger. The U. S. ships Natchez, Ontario, and Erie, were also lying at Montevideo at the time of this affair, and when Capt. S. sailed, Com. KENSHAW was holding a court martial over the mulatto, who, it was supposed, would be executed.—*Amer.*

An Affair of Honor.—The schr. Elizabeth Jane, which sailed hence, Dec. 20th, for Mobile, had the misfortune to offend a whale on the passage. The great one of the Ocean determined on such "personal satisfaction" as "is due from one gentleman to another." The schooner was carried off the field with a contusion in the shoulder, and has been brought into port.—*N. Y. Jour. Com.*

Oysters, at Cincinnati.—We learn from the Cincinnati Intelligencer, that 2 tons of "fine fresh Oysters, in the shell," recently arrived in that city, by wagon, from Baltimore.

Publications of the Messrs. Harpers & Brothers, of New York.

"During the year that has just ended, the issues of this house have amounted to upwards of five hundred thousand books, of the average size of Bulwer's 'Last Days of Pompeii.' This number is made up of new editions of books published

of revolution? He saw around him, the ranks of the Administration, many friends and acquaintances, whose patriotism and whole attachment to the institutions of their country, could not be shaken. He asked them to look to what we are come to, to see what was melancholy result of this state of age. The degradation of parties, and consequent growth of irresponsible power. He understood the crisis to which country had arrived. He knew the danger to be incurred by exposing abuses existing in the Executive branch of the Government. He asked no favors—he no candidate. He desired no office. He would say, as an honest, conscientious man, who loved the institutions of his country, that he would do his duty in spite of menace, come from what quarter it would, or in spite of fate.

correspondence of the U. States Gazette.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 31, 1835

There has been some inquiry to-day, the subject of the poor wretch who attempted to fire at the President. The result is, that he is understood to have given himself up, within the last few years, habits of dissipation, which have disturbed his reason, and he is now subject occasional fits of insanity.

It is alleged that he some time since, attacked his sister, under the influence of one of these hallucinations, and had been in consequence, confined in one of our prisons for some time. His general character of late, is of that description, and it is fair to suppose, therefore that a man of insanity will be set up whenever a trial comes on, which will not be before the month of April.

He is extremely reserved when he makes answer to any question. His responses are brief and not very satisfactory. It is said that his sister called on him to-day, and, among other questions which she put to him, asked what could have induced him to fire at General Jackson? He answered—that he knew his own business. The effort of the Globe to create a suspicion that a party is concerned in this attack, is met universally as it ought to be, with the utmost contempt.

Since the publication of our paper of Saturday last, information, which has reached us from various quarters, leaves no doubt of the insanity of LAWRENCE, the unhappy individual who attempted to discharge two pistols at the President of the United States, in the portico of the Capitol, on Friday. The persons who know him are not surprised at the occurrence, and would hardly have been surprised at anything he had done or attempted. He has, it appears, fancied himself to be some other person than himself; to have mistaken his own identity; or at least to have misunderstood his relations with the rest of the world. When being conducted from the Capitol to the Marshal's Office, he answered to the questions as to his motive, that he had intended to kill General JACKSON because Gen. JACKSON had killed his father. When asked, *how* Gen. JACKSON killed his father, he would answer nothing. His father, we hear, died a natural death in this District, some ten or twelve years ago. The answer was, of course, the effect of the hallucination, under the influence of which he attempted the outrage upon the person of the President.

We have had the curiosity to ask whether he was any thing of a politician, thinking that he perhaps might be politically insane, as persons are sometimes religiously so. We were informed, that he was never known to have talked or thought about politics. His acquaintances seem to think that he thought himself entitled to be King or Governor of this country, or something of that sort, and corroborated over the notion that Gen. JACKSON stood in his way. It is certain that he inquired, the evening before, of some one, whether the President would be at the funeral. It was answered in the affirmative. His being at the Capitol, armed, was, therefore, almost certainly, the work of premeditation.

Nat. Int.

Phrenakosmian Society
OR
Pennsylvania College.

THIS Society will celebrate its Fourth Anniversary on the Evening of the 20th inst. at 8 1/2 o'clock. Several Addresses, with appropriate music, may be expected.
The citizens of the Borough, and the public in general, are respectfully invited to attend.

J. C. KUNKEL,
A. R. STEVENSON,
P. WILLARD,
J. H. KEISER,
W. C. HARRY.

Feb. 2. 1d

FOR RENT.

I Offer for Rent my House, & Four Acres of Ground, with a complete SHOP on it, in the Town of Mummasburg, for the term of one or two years. Any person wishing to rent this property, can have an opportunity by applying to the subscriber.
JACOB B. STICK.

Feb. 2. 3t

TO MY CREDITORS.

TAKE Notice, that I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the insolvent laws of this Commonwealth; and they have appointed Tuesday the 3d day of March next, for hearing me & my Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg—when and where you may attend if you think proper.

SAMUEL MLEN.

Feb. 4. 2



GETTYSBURG, Pa. Feb. 9, 1835.

Flour in Baltimore \$4 56 & 4 62.

Appointment by the Commissioners. Dr. Jesse Gilbert, to be Treasurer of Adams County, in the room of Mr. William Laub.

We are requested to state, that the name of the Administrator of Jacob Jacoby's Estate, is Ludwick Sheely, not Jacob, as published in the Register's list of accountants.

On Monday last, the Senate of the U. States rejected, 26 to 19, JOHN FITCH, who was nominated to be Marshal for the District of Maryland, in the room of Thomas Emley, of Baltimore, removed.

The Hon. JOHN DAVIS, at present Governor of Massachusetts, has been elected by the House of Representatives, on the 5th ballot, U. S. Senator. It is thought the Senate of the State will concur in the election. The vote stood as follows:

John Davis,	314
J. Q. Adams,	191
H. Shaw,	52
Scattering,	9

Late arrivals from France bring dates to the 30th Jan. Nothing had been done at that time in the Chambers relative to the American Treaty. The delay in this matter, to say the least of it, is not honorable—unless there be some palliating circumstances with which we are not acquainted.

It is reported that Gen. JACKSON, having made some rash expression relative to Mr. POINDEXTER, in connection with the late attempt at assassination, the latter gentleman addressed him a letter—the purport of which we have not heard.

A young man, living near Chambersburg, was arrested in that Bank on Monday last, in attempting to pass a forged check. He had drawn several small sums of money before on similar checks. He was committed for trial.

A man named Barnabas McMullin, was killed at Mercersburg, on Wednesday week, by another called James Ring. The latter is in Chambersburg prison. Both were in a drunken frolic.

The Rev. O. B. Brown, Chief Clerk in the General Post Office Department, and who has figured so largely in matters and things developed by the investigating committee, has resigned his situation. It appears to be done at the suggestion of his own friends; and the Rev. gentleman, it would seem, is to be made the scape-goat upon which the sins of the Department are to be laid. This, however, will not satisfy the people. Their eyes are now open to the gross corruption of the Department, and nothing but a thorough reform will satisfy them.

On Tuesday last, Mr. STEVENS reported to the House of Representatives, an act entitled "An act to erect the counties of Adams and York into a separate Judicial district."

On the same day, Mr. LAWRENCE's resolution, relative to the distribution of the proceeds arising from the sale of the Public Lands of the U. States, among the several States, was indefinitely postponed in the House of Representatives by a vote of 49 to 41. It is lamentable that party prejudice should so far blind men to their own interest as to reject the moneys arising from the Public Lands; and we particularly wonder, that Pennsylvania, involved, as she is, in a large debt, would refuse such a source of revenue. It can only be accounted for from the simple fact, that it is one of Mr. CLAY's noble projects; and that Gen. JACKSON is opposed to it. To the credit of some of the friends of the Administration, however, in the House, they burst their shackles, and voted against the postponement—amongst others M'Elwee and Reed, of Bedford, Patterson, of Fayette, Irish, of Northampton, &c.

On Monday last, Mr. STEVENS presented two petitions against the repeal of the school law: of the commissioners of Adams county to change the day of electing managers of the Hanover and Carlisle turnpike company; for the extension of the Philadelphia and Columbia rail road to Gettysburg; for the laying of rails on the Columbia bridge: for an appropriation to Dickinson college: for the call of a convention: of John Beecher, soldier of the revolution.

On Wednesday last, Mr. CLAY, in presenting to the Senate a Memorial from the emigrating portion of the Cherokee Indians, took occasion to give at length, in an eloquent manner, his views upon the rights of the Indians. He showed clearly that the portion remaining are not protected in their rights, and have no redress in the Courts of Georgia; and his object was to give them a right to maintain their privileges in the United States courts. The following is the conclusion of his eloquent address:—

Such, Mr. President, is the present condition of these Cherokee memorialists, whose case it is my duty to submit to the consideration of the Senate. There remains but one more inquiry before I conclude. Is there any remedy within the scope of the powers of the Federal Government as given by the Constitution? If we are without power, if we have no constitutional authority, then we are also without responsibility. Our regrets may be excited, our sympathies may be moved, our humanity may be shocked, our hearts may be grieved; but if our hands are tied, we can only unite with the good, the Christian, the benevolent portion of the human family, in deploring what we cannot prevent.

But, sir, we are not thus powerless. I stated to the Senate when I began, that there are two classes of the Cherokees; one of these classes desires to emigrate, and it was their petition I presented this morning; and with respect to these, our powers are ample to afford them the most liberal and effectual relief. They wish to go beyond the Mississippi, and to be guaranteed in the possession of the country which may be there assigned to them. As the Congress of the U. States have full powers over the Territories, we may give them all the guaranty which Congress can express for the undisturbed possession of their lands. With respect to their case there can be no question as to our powers.

And then, as to those who desire to remain on this side the river, I ask again, are we powerless? Can we afford them no redress? Must we sit still, and see the injury they suffer, and extend no hand to relieve them? It were strange, indeed, were such the case. Why have we guaranteed to them the enjoyment of their own laws? Why have we pledged to them protection? Why have we assigned them limits of territory? Why have we declared that they shall enjoy their homes in peace, without molestation from any? If the U. S. Government has contracted these serious obligations, it ought, before the Indians were reduced by our assurances to rely upon our engagements, to have explained to them its want of authority to make the contract. Before we pretended to Great Britain, to Europe, to the civilized world, that such were the rights we would secure to the Indians, we ought to have examined the extent and the ground of our own rights to do so. But is such, indeed, our situation? No, sir, Georgia has shut her Courts against these Indians. What is the remedy? To open ours. Have we not the right? What says the Constitution? "The Judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity, arising under this Constitution, the laws of the U. States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority."

But here was a case of conflict between the rights of proprietors and the local laws; and here was the very case which the Constitution contemplated, when it declared that the power of the Federal Judiciary should extend to all cases under the authority of the U. States. Therefore, it was fully within the competence of Congress, under the provisions of the Constitution, to provide the manner in which the Cherokees might have their rights decided, because a grant of the means was included in the grant of jurisdiction. It was competent, then, for Congress to decide whether the Cherokee had a right to come into a Court of Justice and to make an appeal to the highest authority to sustain the solemn treaties under which their rights had been guaranteed, and in the sacred character of which, they had reposed their confidence. And if Congress possessed the power to extend relief to the Indians, were they not bound by the most sacred of human considerations, the obligations of treaties, the protection assured them, by every Christian tie, every benevolent feeling, every humane impulse of the human heart, to extend it? If they were to fail to do this, and there was, as reason and revelation declared there was, a tribunal of eternal justice to which all human power was amenable, how could they, if they refused to perform their duties to this injured and oppressed, though civilized race, expect to escape the visitations of that Divine vengeance which none would be permitted to avoid who had committed wrong, or done injustice to others?

At this moment, when the U. States were urging on the government of France the fulfilment of the obligations of the treaty concluded with that country, to the execution of which it was contended that France had pledged her sacred faith, what strength, what an irresistible force would be given to our plea, if we could say to France that, in all instances, we had completely fulfilled all our engagements, and that we had adhered faithfully to every obligation which we had contracted with a powerful or a weak people; if we could say to her that we had complied with all our engagements to others, that we now came before her, always acting right as we had done, to induce her also to fulfil her obligations to us. How should we stand in the eyes of France, and of the civilized world, if, in spite of

the most solemn treaties which had existed for half a century, and had been recognized in every form, and by every branch of the Government, how would they be justified if they suffered these treaties to be trampled under foot, and the rights which they were given to secure trodden into the dust? How would Great Britain, after the solemn understanding at Ghent, feel after such a breach of faith? And how could he, as a commissioner in the negotiation of that treaty, hold up his head before G. Britain, after having been thus made an instrument of fraud and deception, as he assuredly would have been, if the rights of the Indians are to be thus violated, and the treaties by which they were secured violated? How could he hold up his head, after such a violation of rights, and say that he was proud of his country, of which they all must wish to be proud.

For himself, he rejoiced that he had been spared, and allowed a suitable opportunity to present his views and opinions on this great national subject, so interesting to the national character of the country for justice and equity. He rejoiced that the voice which, without charge of presumption or arrogance, he might say, was ever raised in defence of the oppressed of the human species, had been heard in defence of this most oppressed of all. To him, in that awful hour of death, to which all must come, and which, with respect to himself could not be very far distant, it would be a source of the highest consolation that an opportunity had been found by him, on the floor of the Senate, in the discharge of his official duty, to pronounce his views on a course of policy marked by such wrongs as were calculated to arrest the attention of every one, and that he had raised his humble voice, and pronounced his solemn protest against such wrongs.

Mr. C. would no longer detain the Senate, but would submit the following propositions: Resolved, That the Committee on the Judiciary be directed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision, by law, to enable Indian nations, or tribes, to whose use and occupancy lands are secured by treaties concluded between them and the United States, to defend and maintain their rights to such lands in the Courts of the United States, in conformity with the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved, That the Committee on Indian Affairs be directed to inquire into the expediency of making further provision, by law, for setting apart a district of country west of the Mississippi river, for such of the Cherokee nation as may be disposed to emigrate and to occupy the same, and for securing in perpetuity the peaceful and undisturbed enjoyment thereof to the emigrants & their descendants.

It gives us pleasure to state, that the bill for appropriating five millions of dollars for indemnifying the claims of our merchants on the French Government (assumed by this Government) for spoliation committed prior to the 30th September, 1800, yesterday passed the Senate by a vote of twenty-five to twenty. We say it gives us pleasure, because the bill proposes to discharge a debt as just, in our opinion, as that debt for borrowed money which it has just extinguished.—Nat. Int. Feb. 4.

In the House of Representatives, the bill was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

In the Boston Commercial Gazette of Thursday, we find the following concluding paragraph in a letter from Washington: "It is said that Mr. Webster will be nominated for the Presidency, by the Whig members of Congress, before the close of the session."

DISSIPATION AT WASHINGTON. We have heard it remarked that Washington is "the most dissipated place in the U. States," during the sessions of Congress. Excessive amusement, drinking, and gambling, are the "orders of the day." A letter writer says:—"Perhaps there is not a city in the U. States, where gambling is carried on to the extent it is in Washington. It is to be found in all its varied attitudes and stages, and it would seem that it has enticements for all classes of society. An English Clergyman, who is on a visit to this country, by permission of the church, for the purpose of observation, is said to have lost the snug sum of 200 guineas at billiards, on Saturday last. The winner I understand to be a celebrated black-leg from N. York, who played decoy duck for a little while, and then fleeced the parson. But little pity is manifested for the 'saint in lawn' by the knowing ones; and though it is supposed that he lost about all the ready cash that he possessed, the brethren do not evince any particular consideration for his condition."

Strange as it may seem, the Globe is following up its abominable insinuations with reference to the causes of the late attack upon the President, and is busy in attempting to prove that Lawrence is not insane, but was instigated to the act by the opposition.

It was reported at Washington the other day that Mr. Charles Biddle, late of Tennessee, and a brother of the President of the Bank of the U. States, will soon be nominated to the Senate for the office of Governor of Michigan.

Those who wish to enjoy a splendid sight, let them get up at five in the morning, and be at the Capitol.

But three weeks yet remain of the present session of Congress. Very little has been done—as Davy Crockett properly remarked, "it is a better place to manufacture orators, than to despatch business."

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROADS AND CANALS.—The 24th published in the Chronicle of the 23rd ult. authorizing the canal commissioners to provide and use locomotive engines on the rail road from Philadelphia to Columbia, and from Hollidaysburg to Johnstown, has passed both Houses of Assembly, and become a law. There is, therefore, nothing to interrupt the Spring trade, and when the weather admits of canal navigation, the carrying between Philadelphia and Pittsburgh must be immense. The transportation companies have been on the alert during the winter, & have their cars, boats, and other apparatus in the best condition. We learn from the Pittsburgh Gazette, that a daily line of Steam Boats will commence running from that city to Louisville, on the 23d instant. And that the Western Transportation Company (D. Leach & Co.) are making arrangements for the speedy transportation of passengers in cars and boats from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, at the opening of the navigation, about the 1st of March. Harrisburg Chronicle.

Supreme Court.—An adjourned Session of the Supreme Court will be held at Harrisburg, commencing on the twenty-third day of February inst. for the 9th Judicial district, composed of the counties of Adams, Cumberland and Perry.—There are no causes for adjustment, we believe, from Adams county.

FIRES IN BALTIMORE. On Friday night last, the extensive Chair-making establishment of Jacob Daley, near Market-street Bridge, was consumed by fire; and on Saturday, about 11 o'clock, that splendid building, the Athenaeum, corner of Lexington and St. Paul's, took fire, and was destroyed.—The Philosophical Apparatus of the Maryland Institute, and the Library of the Baltimore Lyceum, were both consumed in the building.

Curious fact in Meteorology.—It is a singular fact that at Cleveland, Ohio, so high north, the mercury during the late cold spell never ranged below 50s, and has at no time this winter been under zero. On the contrary the winter has been mild and soft.—The solitary exemption enjoyed by this part of Ohio while all our vast territory and extreme latitudes were suffering, must be ascribed to the milder temperature produced by the influence of the great lakes east of it. At Cincinnati, (O.) the same moderate weather was observed.

A Detroit letter of Jan. 17th says, the thermometer has fallen below Zero in that place but once this season, and represents the winter as having been "remarkably and uniformly mild."

MAJOR JACK DOWNING. This celebrated personage, the "valerian," is now conducting the "Downing Gazette," away down east in the state of Maine; but Sergeant Joel Downing is at Washington, helping the old General as his cousin Jack had done. Sergeant Joel writes a long letter to Major Jack, from which the following is a characteristic extract: "About what is in the President's Message, most every body knows what that is by this time, so I needn't say much about it. But when I see how the General whacked on the Bank, I could n't help thinking how Bill Johnson killed the hedge-hog. When Bill was a boy, a parcel of us was hoeing in a corn field one day, and come across a hedge hog. Bill, you know, always wanted to be a fighting something or other, so he took after the hedge-hog, and declared he would kill him. And he chased him round and round the field, and once in a while he'd get a quill stuck in his foot that the hedge hog had dropt, and that would make him so much the madder, & he run and sweat, till finally he got the upper hand of the hedge-hog, and knocked him over as dead as a door nail. Well, the next day we went out to work again, and there lay the poor hedge-hog as stiff as a stake. And old Mr. Johnson says he, come Bill, you had better dig a hole and bury your hedge-hog out of the way. So Bill went to work and dug a hole, and dragged him off to bury him. Presently we heard a master thumping, and looked round, and there was Bill with a great long club in his hand, thrashing it up and down, and smiting the poor dead hedge-hog, as though he was fighting forty rattlesnakes. What's the matter now, Bill, said Mr. Johnson, is the hedge-hog come to life again? No sir, said Bill, only it does me so much good to mellow him, that I can't help giving him a few more clips before I see the last of him."

MARRIED. On Thursday last, by the Rev. Charles G. McLean, Mr. Wm. London, to Miss Maria McKesson—both of Liberty township.

On the same day, by the Rev. James C. Watson, Mr. James Sweeney, of Liberty township, to Miss Christina Caldwell, of Frederick county, Md.

DIED. On Thursday night last, in Littlestown, Mr. Anthony Topper, formerly of the Two Taverns.

A CARD. Oliver Holmes, Jr. Surgeon-Dentist, (FROM BALTIMORE.) HAVING been induced by the advice of his friends to visit Gettysburg, respectfully offers his Professional Services to those who may stand in need of them. Being known to many citizens of this town, and having practiced many years in Baltimore, it is not necessary to say to each himself, into notice; but he would suggest to those interested, that his time is limited—consequently they should call upon him without delay. He may be found at the Hotel of Mr. Wm. McElihan. Ladies and Gentlemen requesting it, can be waited upon at their respective dwellings. Gettysburg, Feb. 9.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry Writs of Venditioni Exponere, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Saturday the 7th day of March next, at 1 o'clock, p. m. at the Court-house, in Gettysburg, the following real Estate, viz:

A two-story Brick House, & Lot of Ground, Situate in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county; also on which are erected a Frame Stable and other Buildings.—Also,

One other Lot of Ground, on which are erected a two-story Frame House and Brick Stable, with a Brick Blacksmith Shop and Coal-shed.—Also,

One other Lot of Ground, on which is erected a Frame Shed.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Richter.

A Tract of Land, Situate in Liberty township, Adams county, containing 56 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of James Moore, Charles Donaldson and others, on which are erected a one and a half story Log Dwelling house, Log Barn, a small Orchard, with a spring of water near the house. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Wm. Topper.

A Tract of Land, Situate in Germany township, Adams county, containing 16 Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Log House, and Log Stable, a well of water near the door, adjoining lands of Philip Bishop, Henry Biddle and others. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Henry Kiefer.

A Tract of Land, Situate in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, containing One Hundred Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one-story House, part frame and part log, double Log Barn, a spring of water near the house, with a small Orchard, adjoining lands of Christian Cushman, Bank of Gettysburg and others.—Also,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Christian Cushman, the heirs of George Bercaw and others, containing One Hundred and Twenty-eight Acres, more or less, on which are erected a one and a half story Frame House, large Frame Barn, spring of water near the door, with a small Orchard.—Also,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Mountjoy township, Adams county, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Joseph Blocher, Daniel Reinacker, the heirs of Wilhelmus Houghstelin and others, with a one and a half story Log House, and Frame House attached thereto, with a well of water near the door, an Orchard, and Frame Barn thereon erected. Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Bercaw.

On Friday the 6th day of March next, on the premises,

A Tract of Land, Situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Peter Ferres, the heirs of John Gilliland, Fidler and others, containing Two Hundred and Thirty-five Acres, more or less, on which are erected a two-story Brick House and Brick Back Building, Bank Barn, part log and part stone, a spring of water near the door, also a one and a half tenant-house, log shop, and log stable, and an Orchard; with a large quantity of Meadow. Seized and taken in execution as the Estate of Andrew Walker.

JAMES BELL, Jr. Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Feb. 9, 1835.

PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OWING to the unexpected number of Scholars under the District System, the Board of School Directors have found it necessary to establish TWO additional Schools in the Borough. These Schools are confined to the reception of female children between the ages of 4 and 7 years, and of male children between the ages of 4 and 6 years. The Borough is divided into Two Districts.

No. 1 includes all south of Middle-street, and one of the Squares north of it, from J. Ziegler's, by Dickey & Himes', Arnold's, Wray's, and Degroff's, to the place of beginning. The School-house for this District, is the one at present occupied by Miss Scanlan, in High-street, near the College.

No. 2 includes all north of Middle-street, with the exception of the Square above mentioned. The School-house for this District is the house of Mr. Wray, on the corner of York and East-streets. Teachers have been appointed, and enter upon their duties this day.

By order of the Board, ROBERT C. HARPER, Secy. Feb. 2, 1835.

Tavern Stand FOR RENT.

THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR RENT, FOR ONE OR MORE YEARS, A Tavern Stand, situated in Pennsylvania, Adams county, Pa. formerly owned by Isaac Sadler, consisting of a large and convenient House, Brick Back Building, good yard, a first rate Stable now putting up, with excellent water. The public elections are held at the house. PHILIP KUNTZ. Feb. 2.

PUBLIC SALE.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 6th day of March next, at the residence of the subscriber, 14 miles north of Gettysburg, near the Carlisle road, the following property, viz:

Seven head of Horses, and Horse-Gear, Cows, Horned Cattle, Sheep and Hogs, a Dearborn, one brand and one narrow-wheel Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, and other Farming Utensils, Grain in the ground, and a great variety of Household and Kitchen Furniture.

Also—at the same time and place, THE FARM

on which he resides, containing 54 Acres, more or less, adjoining lands of J. Blocker and others. The improvements are in good order; there is an excellent well of water before the door; about 8 acres of excellent meadow, and about 16 acres of woodland; and a good bearing orchard. Sale will commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. when attendance will be given, and terms made known by

CHARLES WALLER. Feb. 2.

FOR RENT OR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for Rent or Sale, the well-known

Tavern Stand, now in the occupancy of Henry Hoelter, situate about 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the York Turnpike Road. There are 15 Acres of Land attached to said Stand—of which 11 are cleared, and 4 in good Timber. The improvements are Two 2-story Houses, (the one brick, the other rough and a log Barn, and a Shop. There are a number of choice Fruit-trees, (Peach and Apple) and a well of excellent water, never known to fail.

The terms will be made known by calling on the subscriber, who resides at Gettysburg. JOHN SLENTZ. Jan. 26.

It will be Rented from the 1st day of April next.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of JOHN KUHN, late of Germany township, Adams county, deceased, are requested to discharge the same on or before the 1st of July next. And those who have claims, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. The Administrator resides in Germany township. HENRY SPALDING, Adm'r. Jan. 5.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of MICHAEL BEAMER, late of Mendenhall township, Adams county, deceased, will make payment to the subscriber on or before the 1st of March next. And all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said deceased, are hereby notified to make known the same to the subscriber, without delay. The Administrator resides in Mendenhall township, Adams county, Pa. PHILIP BEAMER, Adm'r. Jan. 12.

DR. H. C. SMYTH.

INTENDS to remove to Pittsburgh somewhere about the 1st of March, and desires those who are indebted to him, to call and settle their accounts, previous to that time, if convenient. To those who entrusted themselves to his professional skill, he tenders his thanks; and the inhabitants of the County generally, he bids an affectionate farewell. Gettysburg, Jan. 19.

Doctor Schmucker's POPULAR CURE.

WITH special reference to the doctrines of the Reformation, as avowed before the Diet at Augsburg, in 1530—by S. S. SCHMUCKER, D. D. Professor of Christian Theology in the Theol. Seminary of the General Synod of the Lutheran Church, Gettysburg, Pa. For sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

JAMES COOPER, Attorney at Law,

OFFICE in Chambersburg street, a few doors east of Mr. Ferry's Tavern. Gettysburg, June 9.

ANDY'S TRUE CHRISTIANITY, translated from the German, by the Rev. John N. Hoffman, Pastor of the Evang. Lutheran Church, Chambersburg, Pa.—for sale at the Book store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER. Gettysburg, May 26.

BUCHU—Carpenter's Compound Fluid Extract of Buchu, for diseases of the bladder, obstruction of urine, chronic gonorrhoea, and gleet of long standing—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg Troop!

YOU will parade, at Gettysburg, on Monday the 22d inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. in complete uniform. JAMES BELL, Jr. Capt. Feb. 2.

Potter's Catholicon,

A sovereign remedy for diseases of the liver, debility resulting from intemperance and dissipation, old and new venereal ulcers, pains in the bones, attended with swelling of the joints, indigestion, blotches on the face, pimples, &c. syphilis, cutaneous diseases generally, and tetter in particular, mercurial and scrofulous complaints, &c.—sold at the Apothecary and Book-store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

RECEIPTS & EXPENDITURES.

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

A GREEBLY to an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES, yearly—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the ninth day of January, 1834, to the ninth day of January, 1835, both days included:—

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax, January 9, 1834, at last settlement,	4,608	76
Tax assessed 1834,	12,151	87
Fines & Verdict fees in hands of P. Heagy, Esq.	269	51
Do. do. W. S. Cobean, Esq.	349	64
Verdict fees in hands of J. Bell, jun. Esq.	48	00
Fees and releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax chargeable to R. Smith,	375	18
Fees and releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax chargeable to W. Laub,	198	72

Balance due Treasurer,

\$18,001 68
706 37½
\$18,708 05½

The Taxes ass'd for 1834, are as follows:

Collectors.	Townships.	County Tax.	State Tax.	State Tax on Notes, &c.
Allen Robinette	Latimore	\$387 92	\$154 86	\$11 18
Isaac Treat	Hamilton	663 68	260 85	42 32
Val. Hollinger	Reading	825 42	333 65	27 62
John Lough, sen.	Berwick	669 23	267 48	54 20
Joel Bower	Huntington	626 31	249 35	18 18
Nathan Wright	Menallen	843 86	337 39	19 04
John Robinson	Hamiltonban	843 73	341 94	26 80
Chr. Chritzman	Borough	686 70	274 93	102 07
Daniel Gitt	Conowago	606 37	266 44	22 82
A. King, Esq.	Straban	893 87	357 43	8 20
Daniel Bream	Tyrone	375 60	150 77	7 66
H. Brinkerhoff, Esq.	Mt. Pleasant	973 33	390 08	13 44
William Gitt	Germany	729 11	292 39	25 45
David Wills, Esq.	Franklin	901 99	361 01	20 17
Abr. Waybright	Liberty	656 69	262 50	23 06
J. W. McAlister	Mounjoy	546 03	218 09	8 26
Peter Frey	Cumberland	860 03	344 49	27 50

\$12,150 87 \$4563 65 \$458 02

The Outstanding Tax appears to be in the hands of the following Collectors:

Collectors.	Townships.	Dolls.	Cts.
1827. Caleb Beales, jr.	Latimore	32	09
1829. Jesse Seabrooks	Hamiltonban	2	00
1831. James Renshaw	Germany	4	07
Nicholas Group	Huntington	51	95
James Scott	Liberty	251	86
Jacob Smith	Menallen	90	72
1832. Robert Thompson	Cumberland	13	89
1833. John Wallman	Conowago	77	05
Frederick Stocksleger	Mounjoy	41	67
James Patterson	Hamilton	39	73
Joseph Walker	Cumberland	114	20
John Scout	Liberty	64	28
James A. Thompson	Borough	89	29
George Deardorf	Latimore	82	72
George Myers	Franklin	111	32
Jacob Bream	Tyrone	47	80
John Waltert	Menallen	101	08
David Nickelt	Huntington	108	47
1834. Allen Robinette	Latimore	264	78½
Isaac Treat	Hamilton	358	68
Valentine Hollinger	Reading	145	42
John Lough, sen.	Berwick	101	23
Joel Bower	Huntington	531	25
Nathan Wright	Menallen	473	86
John Robinson	Hamiltonban	367	87
Christian Chritzman	Borough	5	20
Daniel Gitt	Conowago	394	74½
Abraham King, Esq.	Straban	346	02
Daniel Bream	Tyrone	257	60
H. Brinkerhoff, Esq.	Mt. Pleasant	826	94½
William Gitt	Germany	471	11
David Wills, Esq.	Franklin	234	19
Abraham Waybright	Liberty	119	11
John W. McAlister	Mounjoy	135	03
Peter Frey	Cumberland	235	03

\$6,592 35½

* Since paid in full. † Since paid in part.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County.

WE, the Subscribers, being duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a General Statement of the said Account, FROM THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1834, TO THE NINTH DAY OF JANUARY, 1835—both days included:—

W. Laub, Treasurer, & Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
To outstanding Tax January 9th, 1834	4,608	76
Tax assessed for 1834	12,151	87
Jury fines and verdicts in P. Heagy's hands	269	51
Do. do. Wm. S. Cobean	349	64
Jury Verdicts in James Bell's hands	48	00
Fees and Releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax, chargeable to Robert Smith, late Treasurer	375	18
Fees and Releases allowed to Collectors for collecting State Tax, chargeable to William Laub, Treasurer	198	72
Balance due Treasurer	706	37½

\$18,708 05½

STATEMENT exhibiting the amount of Taxes on Real and Personal Property assessed within the County of Adams for the use of the Commonwealth, up to the ninth day of January, 1835, with the amount of exonerations and fees allowed Collectors, and the amount paid into the hands of WM. LAUB, Treasurer.

DR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Amount outstanding at last settlement on increase of County Rates and Levies	\$3,438	24
Amount of County Rates and Levies for 1834	5,321	67
	\$8,759	81

\$8,759 81

Amount outstanding at last settlement on increase of County Rates and Levies

CR.

	Dolls.	Cts.
Exonerations allowed Collectors on increase of County Rates and Levies	\$11	03
Fees allowed Collectors on increase of County Rates and Levies	187	69
Paid Treasurer on increase of County Rates and Levies on Real and Personal Property	2800	00
Paid Pensioners	308	36
Outstanding Tax	4,935	10
Cash on hand	427	73

\$8,759 91

WE, the undersigned, AUDITORS of Adams County, do Certify, that having examined the Accounts and Vouchers of 1835, inclusive, do find a Balance due said Treasurer of Seven Hundred & Six Dollars and Thirty-seven and a half cents, exclusive of the Taxes assessed for the use of the Commonwealth; and we further certify that the above is the amount of the outstanding Tax due by the several Collectors of said County, and also the amount of Taxes assessed for 1834. Given under our hands the 9th day of January, 1835.

Joseph Fink, Samuel Diehl, Auditors.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform his Friends and the Public in general, that he has lately received a LARGE AND GENERAL ASSORTMENT of Fresh Drugs & Medicines, which he intends selling on most reasonable terms—amongst which are the following:

Flor Sulphur,	" Gamboge,
Cream Tartar,	" Mastic,
Epson Salts,	" Myrrh,
Ginger do.	" Tragacanth,
Rochelle do.	" Copal,
Sulphate Quinine,	" Ammoniac,
Anatto,	" Sandarac,
Aqua Fortis,	" Saccharina,
Camphor,	" Asafoetida,
Cinnamon,	" Lactia,
Castor Oil,	Gall Aleppo,
Sassa,	Isinglass,
Manna,	Ivory Black,
Elisir Paregoric,	Spirits Turpentine,
Do. Vitriol,	Iceland Moss,
Flor Benjoin,	Opium,
Do. Camomile,	Nutmegs,
Fisher's Pills,	Oil Cinnamon,
Anderson's do.	" Almonds,
Lee's do.	" Aniseed,
Hooper's do.	" Cloves,
Chapman's do.	" Juniper,
Rose's do.	" Lavender,
German do.	" Peppermint,
Liquorice Ball,	" Origanum,
Do. Root,	" Polig,
Borax,	Ipecacuanha,
Arrow Root,	Magnesia,
British Oil,	Lavender Comp.
Antimony,	Jalap,
Tartaric Acid,	Oil Capaput,
Balsam Peru,	" Seneca,
" Sulphur,	" assafra,
" Tartington's,	" Bergamot,
Batem's Drops,	" Lemon,
Opodeldoc,	" Rosemary,
Coccolina,	" Spruce,
Gum Arabic,	" Harleum,
" Benjoin,	" Turpentine,
" Guaiacum,	" Worm Seed,
" Shellac,	" &c. &c. &c.

Also a Large & General Assortment of

Paints, & Dye-Stuffs, PAINT BRUSHES, GROCERIES, &c.

The subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public in general for the very liberal encouragement he has heretofore received, and hopes, by strict attention to business, to receive further encouragement.

SAMUEL H. BUEHLER

Gettysburg, May 19.

NO IMPOSITION!

J. WELLER'S VEGETABLE

Rheumatic Compound, and INDIAN PANACEA.

THOSE who are afflicted with the Rheumatism, Colds, Coughs, or Consumption, will find a complete antidote by using the subscriber's incomparable medicine. A test of a number of years has satisfactorily proven the efficacy of this incomparable restorer of health, and has fully justified its introduction before an enlightened public—and does not hesitate to warrant it to answer all the purposes for which it is recommended. The great demand, and number of cures that have been effected by this Vegetable composition, and at the request of several respectable physicians, was the only inducement to bring it before the public. There are two distinct compositions, one for the Rheumatism, and one for Colds, Coughs, Consumptions and diseases generally of the Breast and Lungs. Annexed are names of a few persons that have been cured.

We the undersigned take great pleasure in announcing to the public that Mr. J. Weller's RHEUMATIC MEDICINE is a certain cure for it—and that we have been most violently afflicted with it, and were restored to health in a short time.

Nathan Eyer, Jacob Cover,

Don't Millee, Joshua Flaharty,

Elizabeth Coons, T. Fringer,

H. Rouzer, C. Newcomer.

Many more certificates might be obtained from the most respectable persons, but the above named can certify to its virtues—it is useless to say more about its virtues, as the most incredulous can satisfy themselves by a trial of it, and calling at Z. DANNER'S Drug Store, Gettysburg, who is sole Agent for the sale of it.

J. WELLER'S

Oct. 20.

French Jujube Paste, or PECTORAL GUM.

THIS Medicine, besides its mild nature, possesses a pleasing taste, color and form. Its use is altogether convenient: between meals a small bit of it is kept in the mouth, and renewed when melted. The Jujube Paste has been used lately in Paris with the greatest success; it is softening, pectoral and calming; it effectually appeases a cough, and softens the pituitous humor in the throat and breast; it is chiefly beneficial to persons of dry constitution, with a tendency to phthisis, and to those who are liable to hoarseness and loss of voice.

For sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

SARSAPARILLA—Carpenter's compound fluid extract of Sarsaparilla, for purifying the blood, and removing all diseases arising from excess of mercury, exposure, and imprudence in life, chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of blood, &c. for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

DOCTOR HENRY BELTZ'S

Celebrated & Infalible

Worm-destroying Syrup,

Sold at the Apothecary & Drug Store of SAMUEL H. BUEHLER.

Gettysburg, Oct. 20.

N. B. Recommendations as to its efficacy can be given. It is so pleasant, as to be palatable to children.

MERCURY—Carpenter's Black

Oxide of Mercury—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

CUBEBS—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

Gentlemen's Vade Mecum; OR THE SPORTING & DRAMATIC COMPANION.

On the 31st of January, 1835, was commenced in PHILADELPHIA, a new periodical, bearing the above comprehensive title. Its contents will be carefully adapted to the wants of that portion of the public who patronize DRAMATIC LITERATURE, the TURF, SPORTING, and the FASHION. From the growing wealth and increasing population of the United States, and the near assimilation of the national appetite with whatever promotes the rational Recreations of Life, it is presumed that this Journal, possessing, as the projectors of it will, ample means to diversify its pages, and a determination to render them subservient to the formation of a correct taste in all matters relating to its design, cannot fail to meet with a liberal and creditable support from an enlightened community in every quarter of the country. The utility of sketching out such a plan, might be fancifully strewn with any of the charges of novelty to ensure its popularity and encouragement, has been not the least embarrassing obstacle which the projectors of this work had to surmount in its inception. Feeling confidently assured, however, that its success is certain, when its character becomes properly known, they have already incurred considerable expense in forming correspondents over the Union, and have also ordered regular supplies of the best selected English periodicals to assist in procuring materials for its columns.

It is not altogether feasible, when a new publication is contemplated, to present in detail to the public its prospective attractions. It is necessary, nevertheless, that its principal features should be drawn out, as it is by them, that its merits, if it has any, shall be judged. This is the more readily accomplished, the publishers being satisfied that whatever industry and a watchful zeal can effect in completing the filling up, will be done, and that they never will be found deficient or negligent in the prosecution of this enterprise, and in striving to produce a beneficial and profitable result to themselves and to others.

THE DRAMA—Will form a material portion of the Gentleman's Vade Mecum. It is intended to publish alternately, every week, an entire play and farce—to be selected with a single eye to their merits alone; a preference, however, will be extended, in all cases, to native productions, when they can be obtained. Independent criticisms, carefully excluding all invidious comparisons, and recommended by their brevity, will be regularly inserted—besides Dramographical Sketches, Anecdotes, and Bon Mots, of prominent Comedians of the present and past ages, of which a rare and inexhaustible compilation is in store.

THE TURF—A faithful record will be kept of all the Running and Trotting matches in the country and England. Biographies and correct Portraits of celebrated thoroughbred Horses will be published once a month. Every fact relative to the breeding, management, keeping, and the diseases of this invaluable animal, will be particularly selected.

SPORTING—Under this caption will be enumerated accounts of Shooting Matches, Pedestrian Feats, Gymnastic Exercises, Aquatic Excursions, Fishing, Gaming, &c. with Anecdotes of noted Dogs.

GENTLEMEN'S FASHIONS—A quarterly review will be procured, explanatory of the various improvements and changes which costumes worn in the fashionable circles constantly undergo; by which it will be rendered an easy task for drapers and tailors at a distance, to suit their customers with the most approved colors and modern style of dress, at the earliest possible periods. Providing sufficient encouragement shall be given by this portion of the public, a full length engraving, illustrative of the same, will also be prepared and published.

MISCELLANY—Although the purposes of our sheet may appear to be confined to the four leading subjects which have been stated—we deem it proper to say, that there will be, in addition to these, a considerable space allowed for Miscellaneous matters—such as Tales—Poetry—an Epitome of News—List of Hotels in this city, and Places of Amusement—Statistics—the Grain Market—Agriculture—Prices of Stocks—List of Broken Banks—Counterfeit Note Detector—also

The American Songster, being a selection of the most popular airs, set to music—and all other matters, regarding which an interest may be supposed to exist at home or abroad.

This work, then, as will be seen by the above explanation of its probable character, is particularly designed as a companion for the patrons of the Turf, the Drama, Sporting, the Fashions, &c. &c. It will prove, also, as all its publication of facts will be authentic, a ready Record of Reference for Travelling Gentlemen, and should consequently be kept in every hotel in the United States. It is worthy of notice, that its patrons, in the course of one year, will be furnished with fifty-two popular Plays and Farces—the price of which, separately, at any of our book-stores, would be at least THIRTEEN DOLLARS! Here there is an absolute saving of ten dollars in the purchase of a well stored Dramatic Library—to be had for an unprecedented small sum!—not taking into consideration the multiplied variety which is to accompany it, without additional charge! Tailors who desire to procure early and correct information of the changes in Dress, will find this an invaluable guide.

THE GENTLEMEN'S VADE MECUM, &c. will be published every Saturday, on fine imperial paper, of the largest class, at three dollars per annum, PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.

By enclosing a FIVE DOLLAR NOTE to the publishers, postage paid, two copies of the paper will be forwarded to any direction ordered, for one year. It is respectfully requested that those who desire to subscribe for this Journal will forward their names immediately—the terms will be strictly adhered to.

Address SMITH & ALEXANDER, A-THIAN BUILDINGS, FRANKLIN PLACE, PHILADELPHIA.

Jan. 28.

LIQUID OPODELDOC—Prepared and constantly kept for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

THE LADY'S BOOK,

(TENTH VOLUME.)

A Repository for Music, Engraving, and other

By the most celebrated Authors, PUBLISHED AT \$3 PER ANNUM, BY L. A. GODEY.

Athenian Buildings, Franklin Place, Phila.

Feb. 2.

CUBEBS—Carpenter's Oil of Cubebs—for sale at the Drug Store of Z. DANNER.

May 26.

May 26.

FRESH DRUGS AND MEDICINES.

THE fourth anniversary celebration of the above named Society will take place in the Presbyterian Church, on the evening of the 13th of February next, at half past 6 o'clock, to which the Ladies and Gentlemen of Gettysburg and its vicinity, together with any at a distance, who may wish, are respectfully invited to attend. Several addresses will be delivered on the occasion, and the Citizen's Band of Gettysburg will perform.

JOHN LEFEVER,

A. B. SHUMAN,

T. W. RUDISH,

E. R. OLMSTED,

C. C. BAUGHMAN,

THE 30.

NOTICE.

THOSE persons who gave Notes to James Stewart, for Property purchased at his Vendue on the 20th of March last, and have not, as yet, lifted them, as well as those indebted to him in any other manner—are desired to call and make the same with the subscriber, on or before the 1st of February next. Late indulgence having been already given, it is expected that this notice will be sufficient.

DAVID STEWART,

Agent for J. Stewart.

Hamiltonban township, Jan. 20.

TO THE PUBLIC.

Resolution of the Board of School Directors of Straban township, A- Adams county, was unanimously adopted, that the Secretary be requested to have published the proceedings of this meeting, together with the following Notice to the people of the several Districts of Straban township.

The Township of Straban was divided into the following School Districts:

1st Distr. To commence on the township line on the Hanover road, near Daniel Comfort's, along said line east to the road at John Bowman's, west on said road to Wm. Van Orsdel's, thence on a straight line to a point east of and near Jacob Cassatt's, thence to the forks of the road near Jacob Cassatt's son, thence west to a point in the State Road, near Wm. Gilliland's, passing by the meeting-house, south along said road to a point near Peter Culp's, thence east to a point in the Hunter-Town road, near Garret Brinkerhoff's, passing between Michael Wadsforth's and Robert McIlheny's, thence on a straight line to Jacob Taughinbaugh's, thence on the Bonaughtown road, thence on a straight line to the Hanover road, near D. Comfort's, along said road, to the place of beginning.

2d Distr. Commencing at John Bowman's, thence along the township line to Samuel Hoffman's, thence on a straight line to the cross-roads at Jacob Cassatt's, thence along the line of the first district to John Bowman's, place of beginning.

3d Distr. Commencing at Samuel Hoffman's, thence along the township line to the Pinegrove road, "stone jug," east on said road to the State road, south to a point near Wm. Gilliland's, thence along the first district line to Jacob Cassatt's, son, thence to S. Hoffman's, the place of beginning.

4th Distr. Commencing on the township line at the "stone jug," along said line to a point south of Fleming Gilliland's, thence east to a point in the State road, near widow Brinkerhoff's, placing Henry Wurtz in the district, thence along said road to the Pinegrove road, thence to the place of beginning, placing Peter Eyster in the district.

5th Distr. Commencing at the point near F. Gilliland's, along the township line to the Turnpike bridge crossing Rock creek, thence along the old Hunterstown road to the point near Garret Brinkerhoff's, thence along the first district line to P. Culp's, thence to the point near Widow Brinkerhoff's, thence along the 4th district line to the place of beginning.

6th Distr. Commencing at the Turnpike bridge, Rock-creek, along the township line to the Hanover road, near D. Comfort's, thence along the line of the 1st district to the point near Garret Brinkerhoff's, in the Hunterstown road, along said road to the bridge, the place of beginning.

NOTICE.

THE people of the several Districts above-mentioned are requested to meet in the several School Districts on the 13th of February inst. and then and there determine whether they will or will not agree to give up the several School-houses for public purposes, and to appoint and send a Delegate to meet the School Directors, at the house of A. King, Esq. Hunter-Town, on the 14th of February inst. at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at which time and place, should any District be not represented by a Delegate, it will then be considered by the Board of Directors, that such District refuses to give their School-house for Public School purposes, and provision will be made, according to law, by the Board, for the deficiency of the same.

By order of the Board,